

Isolating Exact Mechanism Behind Light Amplification in Rubidium

25 December 2023

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Introduction

Although it has already been postulated (ibid.) that this effect is attributable to a linear (as opposed to haphazard) thermal oscillation of rubidium's nucleus and a resultant formation of an additional electron in the valence ring (resulting from gravity/neutrino spikes in the area around the single valence electron resulting from charge depletion,) the exact mechanism by which two photons may be derived from the passage of a single photon through a rubidium (possible although not a guarantee in any given passage) atom.

The existing hypothesis on this matter was insufficient given that a full-fledged electron would have too much discrete magnetic moment to be carried away by a photon and the generation of a standard electron through this process would be cationizing. Given that rubidium does not spontaneously enter a cationized state, a caveat to the electron-duplication theorem is required.

Abstract

As an electron approaches depletion as a result of high-frequency thermal oscillation of the nucleus it orbits, neutrinos rush inward in a cyclical manner in order to restore that charge. Because of sudden and unpredictable movements of the depleted electron, particularly in the case of rubidium, it is possible for the neutrino influx to converge on a point other than the actual location of the electron as this influx takes a certain, if infinitesimal length of time.

When this occurs, a type of particle known as a chargeon (an electron with charge but lacking in spin) is formed by the neutrino influx in close proximity to the classical electron in the valence ring. As it is not spinning, it has no magnetic moment and a single photon would have sufficient magnetic moment to carry this chargeon out of the valence ring in the window between its creation and its eventual dissolution. Provided that a photon passes near to one of these ephemeral chargeons, two photons of matching frequency will emerge in unison from the rubidium atom.

Conclusion

Properly understanding this phenomenon of physics may enable future discoveries including but not limited to the realm of non-corruptive quantum information duplication.